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THE LAW OF INTERSTATE COMMERCE AND ITS FEDERAL REGULATION, by Frederick N. Judson, of the St. Louis Bar. Chicago: T. H. Flood & Co., 1916. Pp. xxix, 1056.

In the third edition of this standard work on interstate commerce the author has shown fine restraint in that he has not greatly enlarged the book. The subject of carriers when Story wrote his classical text on Bailments and Carriers occupied but a few pages at the end of the book. A little later it became the subject of treatment in separate works, and so rapidly has the law and its applications increased that the one volume of Hutchinson on Carriers has in the last edition of that work expanded to four. The present author has taken out of the subject of carriers this sub-topic of interstate commerce which of itself makes a good-sized volume. With less restraint another writer might have made several volumes of this.

The third edition makes such statutory additions as the Clayton Act and the Federal Trade Commission Act and the Cummins Amendment to the Carmack Amendment of the Hepburn Act, but of course does not include the amendment to the Cummins Amendment, enacted in August, 1916, nor the Adamson Act earlier in the same year. It adds such important cases as *The American Express Company v. Croninger*, *George N. Pierce Company v. Wells Fargo & Company*, *Boston & Maine Railroad v. Hooker*, and the *Minnesota Rate Case*. The Interstate Commerce Act is printed with the use of italics so as to show clearly how this act has been built up by amendment and addition to its present form, especially by the acts of 1906, 1908, 1910, 1914 and 1915.

Like the previous editions, part two of this work, which is much the larger portion, differs from the usual law text-book, with the text matter exemplified by extensive citations. Instead our author gives the statutes *in extenso* and follows this with discussions of the few important cases construing the various sections, and his text in this part consists largely of such discussion, or else of direct quotations from the cases and the opinions of the Interstate Commerce Commission. In this way he has gathered together a large amount of valuable material and has relieved the lawyer of the necessity of eliminating from a great number of citations the many less important cases.

EDWIN C. GODDARD.

THE PRINCIPLES OF LEGAL LIABILITY FOR TRESPASSES AND INJURIES BY ANIMALS, by William Newby Robson, LL.D., Cambridge, at the University Press, 1915. Pp. xiv and 180.

This small work in Part I classifies animals as wild and domestic, for the determination of rights of property therein. The same classification is also a basis for determining liability for trespass. Wild animals include lions, tigers, bears, wolves, elephants, monkeys, rabbits, deer, pigeons, etc. Domestic includes all tame animals, such as cats, dogs, horses, cattle and others of like nature. Animals are, according to their propensities, naturally, of a ferocious or of a harmless disposition. The author suggests it would be well

to use "dangerous" and "harmless" instead of "wild" and "domestic." Courts take judicial notice that certain animals are dangerous, and others harmless. Many originally, naturally dangerous have acquired a harmless disposition by long domestication.

Part II consists of a series of propositions relating to the liability of the owner or keeper of animals for trespasses committed by them. These are printed in one size of type, with comment upon them in smaller type. Part III printed in the same way, gives rules relating to injuries to persons and to other animals, and to goods.

All of the propositions are supported by extensive quotations from and comment upon the English, Irish and Scotch cases. No reference is made to the American cases.

The book is a very handy and accurate reference to what has been said upon liability for injuries by animals, by the English, Scotch and Irish Courts. In many cases what has been decided by the American Courts, could have been referred to with advantage, upon matters discussed incidentally, but not decided by the cases reviewed.

H. L. WILGUS.

HUDDY ON AUTOMOBILES, 4th Edition, by Xenophon P. Huddy. Albany, N. Y. Matthew Bender & Company, 1916. Pp. xxxii, 576.

To one who conceives of law as particular rules of conduct which change, sooner or later, in correspondence to conventional ideas of right, an ideal text-book presents an analytical study of decisions in order, by inductive ascertainment of principles, to furnish a basis from which future decisions and changes of principle may be deduced. Anything which merely sets out the decisions without analytical correlation and comparison is only a more or less complete digest. If, however, one conceives of law as a science, perhaps all one can expect of a text-book is an exposition of its phenomena in reference to a particular phase. Mr. Huddy's book is of this latter type. It sets out an orderly arrangement of judicial decisions fixing the rights, duties and liabilities, of various persons concerned, arising from the operation of automobiles, and the employment of chauffeurs and garage men. One can not review the substance of the work since it merely compiles actual decisions. The compilation, however, appears to be well arranged, complete and exact. For the lawyer the book has the same advantage as any good digest classified according to objective circumstances of the cases. It has the defect that it does not digest cases involving the same principle but not directly concerned with automobiles. For the layman, who is naturally more concerned with the demonstrable past of the law than its possible remote future and with actual decisions upon particular facts, the book is undoubtedly of real value. In clear and positive form it states what courts have decided in a great variety of circumstances similar to that in which a motorist may find himself at any time. That the public considers it worth while is evidenced by the fact that this is the fourth edition.

JOHN B. WATTE.